

JUDGE M'GILL HAS GREAT RECORD

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL HAS TRIED 9 CASES IN 5 YEARS

Among the many celebrities nominated by the democratic bosses on the Santa Fe slate, appears the name of the Hon. Judge William R. McGill, the man who declared solemnly before the house committee on territories that every clause in the New Mexico constitution had a joker in it.

Judge McGill lives at La Lande, N. M., and either La Lande must be particularly free from litigation or else the eminent jurist and statesman, Judge McGill has not been getting his share.

It appears that Judge McGill was admitted to practice by the supreme court January 3, 1906, but to date he has never had a case before that court.

And over in the Sixth judicial district, where the eminent jurist perambulates, the records show that since the district was organized in 1904, Judge McGill has had just one case—a legal matter of small importance, informally heard before the court.

But it should not be thought that the judge has had but one case in the district courts of New Mexico. Not so; the judge's practice is far greater than that for over in the Fifth judicial district, the eminent jurist who so carefully and ably analyzed the New Mexico constitution for the members of the house committee, has a record of EIGHT cases during the five years he has been on the job.

True, none of them were of exceeding importance, as legal cases go, but they serve to show that as an attorney, well fitted to handle the legal affairs of the state in the capacity of attorney general the eminent jurist is a rising young man and that undoubtedly he has a bright future. The judge was unfortunate with some of his cases, however, but that is to be expected in one just entering upon a profession as great as the law.

His first case over in the Fifth district, was unfortunately dismissed before it got anywhere, it being apparent that the court did not have jurisdiction, a trifling matter, it is true, that the eminent jurist simply perhaps, overlooked before entering upon the litigation.

But, undismayed by this trifling setback, we again find the judge in court on a later date. But again the fates were against him, for the court unfortunately held that the eminent jurist had not stated facts in his complaint sufficient to constitute a cause of action and the action was dismissed with Judge McGill's client—the plaintiff—politely but firmly requested to pay the costs.

This also happened to the next case he had in that district, except that on this occasion the judge succeeds in making the complaint stick long enough to get into court thereon, whereupon his client—the plaintiff—was ordered to pay the costs.

Another client, we find in searching the judge's legal record, pleaded guilty—possibly preferring to do so in preference to undergoing trial.

Another case, we find, where the judge was counsel for the defendant and the territory was the prosecutor, the defendant was found guilty.

Summing up, as the judge might

say, we find that the eminent statesman had had luck with five out of the eight cases over in that district, and that he still has one case pending, leaving a couple of cases in which the judge pulled through, although it must be admitted they were not of such supreme importance that they carried with them extremely large fees. In one of them, it is true, the judge was assisted by other counsel but we believe the judge did not need assistance and that he could have made it alright alone.

If the judge's practice has extended very far into other districts in New Mexico the fact has not come to light, but there is no doubt whatever, that Judge McGill, has genuine legal talent. He was not on the bosses' slate for attorney general. He wanted to go to congress. In fact the judge was not on the slate at all until he got fussed up over the deal and the man nominated for attorney general had to be pulled off and the judge put on to "fix him up."

It is probably true that Judge McGill would have flourished better in congress where men of the stripe of Henry D. Flood and some other distinguished patriots are constantly seeking the sort of legal advice that Judge McGill can so ably bring into play on occasion, but fate was not so shaped and Felix put McGill on for the humble office of attorney general.

There exists some doubt in the minds of many of the able attorneys of New Mexico and some of the people through as well, that probably Judge McGill could not fill the office of attorney general at this time, with his limited legal service and his inexperience in the ways of the students of Blackstone.

This however, is probably a fear that is founded too much on inaccurate information. Should anyone desire to gain reliable and honest information on the eminent statesman from La Lande they are respectfully referred to the legal ability and great oratorical effort put forth by the judge when he appeared before the committee on territories. It is there the judge strikes his real gait, it is there the judge shows his fellow citizens of New Mexico what manner of legal brain he has. Get the report of those hearings—probably the judge could furnish you with them—and learn for yourself, first hand, the kind of citizen and lawyer that seeks the mediocre position of mere attorney general in New Mexico—merely because Don Felix finally put him on the slate at the Santa Fe convention.

TO SAVE HENWOOD

Denver, Oct. 19.—The Colorado supreme court today heard arguments on the application for a writ of supersedeas in the case of Frank H. Henwood, the convicted slayer of George Copeland. If the writ is denied Henwood will be taken at once from the Denver jail to the Canon City penitentiary to begin serving his life sentence. The killing of Copeland occurred on May 24 last in the bar room of the Brown Palace hotel. In a quarrel over the wife of a Denver banker Henwood shot and killed Tony Von Phul, a well known aeronaut and also killed Copeland, who was an innocent bystander.

IN MEMORY OF YORKTOWN

Yorktown, Va., Oct. 19.—The 130th anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and the British army to the army of the American troops, under General Washington, was celebrated today at the scene of that memorable event which brought the revolutionary war to a close. The chief feature of the celebration was a parade in which patriotic organizations and soldiers and sailors from Fort Monroe and the Norfolk navy yard took part.

SCHOOL TEACHERS IN QUEBEC

Montreal, Oct. 19.—The annual convention of Protestant teachers of the province of Quebec began in this city today and will continue until the end of the week. After the opening exercises this morning the convention divided into sections for the discussion of separate branches of educational work.

ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS

New York, Oct. 19.—The Civic Forum is in receipt of many applications for tickets to hear Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who is to speak under the auspices of the organization in Carnegie Hall tomorrow evening. Col. Roosevelt's subject will be "The Conservation of Womanhood and Childhood."

London, Oct. 19.—The Rev. R. J. Campbell, the noted pioneer of the new theology movement, sailed today for New York to begin an extensive American tour. After appearing in many of the leading cities of the eastern states and Canada he will visit the middle west and the Pacific coast.

UNITED STATES IS UNDER A BIG OBLIGATION

CONGRESSMAN DECLARES NATION SHOULD AT ONCE IMPROVE WATERWAYS

Washington, Oct. 19.—"The obligation of the national government to the waterways of the United States, is a national, rather than a state syndicate proposition," was the terse way in which Congressman L. C. Dyer, of St. Louis, characterized the widespread movement for improving the water courses of the country.

"The control of the navigable waterways of this country was vested in the federal government in 1790. From 1790 to 1810 the improvements to the rivers and harbors were made by the states with the consent of congress. From 1810 to 1852 these improvements were provided for by congress with the stipulation that the work should be done under the direction of the president. By act of congress approved in 1852 it was distinctly specified that the money appropriated for waterway betterments should be expended under the supervision of the secretary of war and since that time all acts relating to the expenditure of money on our rivers and harbors have contained that provision. And so it came about that the engineer corps of the army was charged with the work of improving our great natural highways.

"To those who live on navigable rivers the importance of some definite and concrete plan for bringing these rivers into the highest possible state of efficiency is paramount. But to those who live in the interior of the country, back from the waters, the needs of improved waterways are somewhat hazy and yet I feel sure that there has been a general awakening throughout the country to the manifold benefits that would accrue if all our navigable rivers were made to bear their due proportion of transportation and thereby assist materially in the solution of freight rates.

The urgent need for improved waterways is obvious. To understand this thoroughly we must consider that the increased carrying power on land and sea has been more than met by the increase of the commodities to be moved. The freight carried on the ocean today is thirty times greater than that of a century ago, while our entire system of railroad transportation has been erected within the memory of men now living. By reason of improved transportation facilities, freight rates have been greatly reduced and yet further reductions are needed in many classes which probably can only be brought about by a systematic development of the waterways.

"Coming as I do, from the great Mississippi Valley, I am convinced that it is only through a broad, intelligent and comprehensive plan of development of the Mississippi, the Missouri and Ohio rivers and their tributaries can we of the middle west ever attain to the measure of usefulness desired.

"I stand with the National Rivers and Harbors congress in its effort to eliminate the 'pork barrel' from river and harbor legislation and for one, I would like to see the great economic question of transportation lifted completely out of politics and put on a plane where sanity and honesty will prevail in its solution. As a world power we have a right to enjoy the world's markets and every handicap as represented by our unimproved rivers be eliminated so that improved economic conditions may become an actuality rather than the dream of students of political economy."

STATEHOOD JUBILEE

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 19.—With governors and other visitors in attendance from states on both sides of the international boundary a big celebration was begun here today in honor of the admission of Arizona and New Mexico to the Union. The festivities will continue three days and will be conducted on an elaborate scale.

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BUILDS LARGEST OF NESTS

Jungle Fowl of Australia Constructs a Substantial Mound About Fifteen Feet High.

The jungle fowl of Australia is the bird that builds the largest and most substantial of all nests. It seeks out a secluded spot and then begins the work that will keep it busy for a stretch of weeks, according to naturalists who have studied the bird of Australia. It gathers leaves, grass, twigs and dozens of other materials, weaving them together so skillfully as to construct a mound that is qualified to withstand any stress of weather.

The bird toils away until its mound is about 15 feet high, the circumference at the base being often 150 feet. At the apex the nest is made, and from this perch the bird is able to see the approach of any one of its jungle foes in time to take defensive measures.

The bush turkey of Australia also adopts similar methods in building its nest, although the foundation is not so large. Instead of making a moundlike base, the turkey constructs one in the shape of a pyramid. Naturalists say that it takes the combined strength of several men to move one of these big nests.

HUMOR OF MEDICAL STUDENT

Dutch Physician Relates Pathetic Incident of His Days in College at Amsterdam.

Dr. Frederik Van Eeden, the Dutch physician and author, can never lose sight of the injustice of fate that subjects the poor to tortures from which the rich are exempt. He tells the following bitter little anecdote which occurred during his student days in Amsterdam.

Once a poor man was brought in affected with a very strange and rare disease of the spine that caused him, by involuntary spasms of the legs, to jump and to continue hopping when he tried to stand on his legs. One professor wanted to show this to his students and he requested the patient to stand on his feet. The poor man looked at the crowd around and said with a pathetic, imploring look:

"If the gentlemen will please not laugh." The professor promised they would be serious.

And yet, when the man began to hop the "gentlemen" roared. And I felt the tears coming to my eyes and my fists close in my pockets.—The World's Work.

Proved Truth of "Fish" Story.

The sturgeon which was caught in the Harlem river a few days ago and which weighed, according to the truthful fisherman and those who assisted in weighing it, just 406 pounds, would have found its way to the home of a prominent lawyer in New York if its advent had been known to members of the Albany society who know this story: At one of the early dinners of the society, when matters Albanian, including Kane's Lot, "Pop" Sawyer, the Jug of Blood and "Nickey" De Forest, were enlarged upon, Louis Stern told his neighbor about the size of sturgeons he had seen at Marcellus' and Thomas' markets when he was a boy, many of them weighing more than a hundred pounds. The story was listened to respectfully, but the guest hinted at its fishiness by saying: "When they get another like that have it sent to me and I'll pay double its market value." The Harlem catch has caused him to withdraw the offer.

Salt on French Roads.

As a general rule the roads in and around French towns are tarred at the commencement of the summer in order to abate the dust nuisance. It has, however, been found that tar, although excellent in the case of macadamized roads, is of little or no value where car lines exist and paved street crossings intersect the roads in every direction, as tarring cannot be carried out on stones.

The authorities, basing their action on the well known hygrometrical properties of common salt, have made a test of its value in laying the dust. Twenty yards of roadway have been sprinkled liberally with salt and then watered freely. If the results are satisfactory salt will be used throughout the town of Havre, it being impossible to tar the majority of the streets, as they are paved with rough stone blocks.

Special Privilege.

Rev. Lyman Powell of Northampton has a bright little son who is very much frightened in thunderstorms, says the Cosmopolitan. One day a heavy shower came up when the little fellow had wandered away from the house. His father, who was watching for him, saw him come running toward home as the first drops fell. He looked terrified and his lips were moving.

"What were you saying?" asked his father.

"I was reminding God that I am a minister's son," the boy replied.

A Hint.

Of the many curious customs which mark Brittany as an especially interesting field for the traveler is this one relating to marriage. At the close of the wedding ceremony the bridegroom gives the bride a box on the ear, saying:

"This is how it feels when you make me vexed," after which he kisses her, adding, "and thus when you treat me well."

THEY PRODUCE HEAT.



Mr. Smith—My boy at college is going to have a hot time this year.
Mr. Jones—Think so?
Mr. Smith—Sure of it. I am going to give him a Turkish bath cabinet and a sweater.

HE WAS WISE.



Conductor (crowded street car)—Move forward, please!
Passenger—Not on your life. This lady sitting here is my wife, and if anyone sits in her lap it's going to be me. I'm wise to this road's curves, all right.

THEN THEY HAD IT.



Mrs. Henpeck—Mr. Highflier never takes his wife out in his automobile.
Mr. Henpeck—I guess he doesn't care to have two unmanageable things on his hand at one time.

HOW IT HAPPENED.



Tom—Was it case of love at first sight?
Harry—No—first call. She was a telephone girl, and he was taken with her voice when he first heard it.

ITS STRONG POINT.



De Auber—Yes, I've just finished that painting. Do you like the perspective?
Orville Hunt—Yes, it's great. The further away you stand from it the better it looks!

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THIS LADY'S GOOD APPETITE

Mrs. Hansen, in a Letter From Mobile, Tells How She Gained It.

Mobile, Ala.—"I suffered for seven years, with womanly trouble," writes Mrs. Sigurd Hansen in a letter from this city. "I felt weak and always had a headache and was always going to the doctor. At last I was operated on, and felt better, but soon I had the same trouble."

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